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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pu lication with to have rejected articles returned, they mus in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

### Four Years Ago and Now.

Four years ago at this time GROVET CLEVELAND was President of the United States. The condition as to business was unsatisfactory and the outlook disquieting; but the prevailing political discussion of the time was of trivial consequence. It was not able to comprehend the magnitude of the grave problems before the country.

Whatever other forecast of evil clouded business enterprise, there was no sign in any such circles and none in those of politics, that the coming of the storm of the momentous campaign of 1896 was even imagined as possible. Neither was there any such discernment of the indications pointing to war with Spain, though the Cuban situation was already perilously critical. The prospect of it had not yet entered into the calculations of anybody on the exchanges or at the seat of Government. BRYAN was an unknown man; his name nowhere appeared in the newspapers.

The resolute free-silver sentiment of the Democratic party had long been made manifest, and it was making ready to fill the Chicago Convention with delegates representative of it, but no premonition of the disaster of its absolute dominance of the National Democracy had yet come to Mr. CLEVELAND and his adulatory coterie. They were all looking forward, rather, to his nomination for a third term. Even up to a few weeks before the Chicago Convention they were confident of controlling its currency declaration. It was obvious that Mr. CLEVELAND was already powerless in his party, and a movement in it to throw off the incubus of responsibility for his pol icy was already inevitable, but neither he nor any of his chosen friends suspected it. The Democratic party was going down steadily to ruin, but they were blind to the signs of the swift-coming disaster. The really great and momentous questions before this country had escaped their attention while they were pottering over trivial and superficial matters.

It was the lull before the storm, but the storm cleared the air and invigorated the public mind. When we compare the petty politics of four years ago with the serious ness and magnitude of the questions which now elevate all political discussion, how mean and poor seems the trifling and insincere politics of those days! How much larger we are now than then! It is like the passage from infancy to maturity. If you want confirmation of this, look over the files of the important newspapers of four years ago. You will be astonished at the rapid development, political and intellect ual, which has occurred since the 31st of August 1895.

The American people are never going back to the childish politics of those daysto their insincerity, their shallowness, their false pretence, their magnifying of the petty and their narrowness of view. They have come upon a time when they have great things to think about and the intellectual development such thought has produced in them will never again be satisfied with the relatively puny exercise of those days.

As it was four years ago, so now we are approaching the year of a Presidential campaign, but there is not now as there was then blindness as to the issues which are gathering for it. Everybody sees clearly what they are to be. Four years ago a square campaign by either party for the preservation of the gold standard was not looked upon as in the range of political possibility. The Republicans were quibbling over the question, and when nine months later, they met in National Convention at St. Louis, so great was the terror of it that many of the delegates and some Republican news papers were aghast at even a proposition to mention the word gold. Now all business moves on in absolute confidence that the next Republican National Convention will plainly demand the preservation of the single gold standard. No such declaration, of course, is expected from the Democrats, but they will not be able to play fast and loose with the question. The time for cheap and childish political trickery of that sort has passed by. It is the same with the issues growing out of the war with Spain. They will be made

squarely and boldly. Coincidently with this marvellous moral and intellectual growth, and consequent upon it, there has been a corresponding material growth and development. Everything is bigger in its proportions and its promise.

#### The Date of the Democratic National Convention.

Some members of the Democratic National Committee are reported as considering seriously the idea of holding the National Convention of 1900 two or three months earlier than in former years. There is also some talk of a meeting of the committee to be held in October, after Senator Jones comes home from Europe, to discuss the proposed selection of Washingron's birthday as the Convention date.

Heretofore Democratic National Conventions have been called to meet either in June or July; usually in the latter part of June or the earlier part of July. These have been the dates since the close of the war;

June 2 The reasons assigned for a new departure this year and in favor of a February convention are, briefly, first, the desirability of a more protracted discussion of the issues of the campaign as the Bryanites claim to understand them; secondly, the difficulties incident to harmonizing the several discordant groups of Bryanites Silver Democrats, Populists, former Prohibitionists and lukewarm Gold Democrats calling themselves "conservatives" and, thirdly, compliance with the requirements of the primary election law in those States in which the choice of delegates is no longer a party function but has become a State affair. In some States there is a specified "primary smally in one of the autumn months. On this rimary day committeemen are i chosen and the details of leadership established or decided. Delegates chosen at a September primary or convention could with more fairness and propriety take part in a National Convention in February than one held in July.

These considerations, urged in support of the project of an early Democratic convention next year, are rather technical than serious and seem to be completely outweighed by the obvious reasons against such a change.

The voters of the country, whose patience and forbearance are put to a severe test by a Presidential campaign every four years, with speeches, torchlight processions, fireworks, banners and parades, have no wish to have the active period of such businessdisturbing campaigning extended from three to nine months. Nor are existing industrial conditions, factories running overtime, railroads with insufficient car facilities, mills unable to fill orders and orisk local trade everywhere, enlarging bank deposits and diminishing mortgage debts, propitious for a prolongation of the usual term. A short, sharp and decisive campaign will be the order of the day in 1900, entirely irrespective of the day fixed by the Democrats for their Convention.

#### A Heart to Heart Talk With the Next Speaker.

An anonymous sage, signing himself "! Friend of Gen. Henderson," addresses to that gentleman in the September number of the Forum an exhortation entitled "A Word to the Next Speaker." As a matter of fact there are some forty or fifty hundreds of words; but no matter.

Gen. Henderson's friend, or alleged friend, in very spirited English, exhibits the next Speaker to himself as a statesman whose greatest weakness lies in the personal amiability which cherishes a constant desire to please and an habitual disinclina tion to offend:

"If you desire to preserve discipline and retain anagement, you must be as autocratic and dog matic as your predecessor. This is not to your liking. Your temperament is different. You will desire to please the greatest number with the minimum amount of personal disappointment. Mr. REED was superior to individuals. He could refuse the request of his closest friend with resolute firmness and then dis miss the unpleasant incident without another thought. You will find it difficult to say 'no' even to a political opponent. Herein, as I read you eter, you will experience your most serious lifficulty, your gravest danger."

Perhaps Gen. Henderson, who is described by his anonymous friend as the most genial and sunshiny of men, will be good natured enough to read the article through without a twitching of his remaining effective leg.

Sometimes this sort of heart to heart talk in the hearing of the whole American public is made the vehicle of malice and dispraise, and then it is very exasperating.

We are inclined to believe, however, that Gen. Henderson's anonymous and alleged friend is proceeding in good faith. Nothing, at any rate, could be more valuable than the advice with which his personal appeal concludes:

"Do not antagonize the Administration. You know that the pathway of national politics is strewn with the corpses of men who have attempt fatal task of opposing a President of the United

States." The Hon. THOMAS B. REED might have written the "Word to the Next Speaker,"

but he probably didn't write it.

## The Close of the English Session.

England seems to have watched the flight of her legislators to grouse moors and salmon streams without any of the apprehension that the knowledge of a deserted Westminster might be expected to arouse. There appears, on the contrary, to have gone up a sigh of relief over the pro rogation of what has been one of the dullest Parliaments that ever met to transact the Queen's business.

The session that has recently closed has indeed been wofully bare of either personal or political interest. No domestic of first rate importance have been introduced and foreign affairs, except toward the finish when the Transvaal crisis grew serious, have caused scarcely a ripple of excitement. Only one debate, that on the Church Discipline bill, was really worthy of the House of Commons. On the Conservative side Lord Salisbury stands, if possible, a little higher than he did. The struggle for mastery between Mr. Balfour and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is still as keen as ever, with the advantage perhaps slightly inclining to the Colonial Secretary. No new men have appeared, though both Mr. BRODRICK and Mr. WYNDHAM have done well in their offices. Among the Gladstonians, who are still far from being an organized and effective party, the most interesting features of the ession were the appearance of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT as a free lance and Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S assumption of the leadership. Neither statesman was seen at

his best in his new part.

The Government seems, however, to have passed a fair amount of useful domestic legislation. The London Government bill was its principal measure and some merry debates raged round the question whether women should be made eligible for office in the newly created municipalities. The House of Commons, after several divisions, declared them competent to become councillors, but barred them from the mayoralty and aldermanship. The Lords, in spite of a strong protest from Lord Salisbury, voted to exclude them from all offices whatsoever, and to this amendment the Commons, sooner than come in open conflict with th upper house on such an issue, were forced to agree. The bill sweeps away the old vestries and district boards, creating in their place several subordinate municipalities of the pattern common in the provinces. The city of London and "Greater Westminster," embracing the whole of the old Parliamentary city, are left untouched and the powers of the London County Council not directly interfered with. Indeed, the chief result of the bill is the rearrangement of areas on a sensible plan and the placing of them under the control of fully constituted municipalities. In this

way it is hoped the problem of governing the huge, amorphous city will be solved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to show a considerable surplus for the year 1898-99, rather to the surprise of the country, but was called upon to face an estimated deficit of about two and a half millions for the current year. This he proposed to make good by reducing the fixed debt charge from twenty-five millions to twenty-three millions and by additional stamp duties and increased wine duties. The reduction of the debt charge, as well as the changes contemplated by SIR MICHAEL HICKS BRACH in the system of terminable annuities to prevent the Sinking Fund from becoming dangerously swollen after the interest on consols is lowered in 1903, were condemned by the Liberals but not with much effect. The opposition of the

colonial wine-growers brought about con-

siderable modifications in the proposed wine duties, so much so that it is possible that. after all, the year 1899-1900 will show a small deficit.

Among minor measures the Tithe Rent-Charge Rating bill attracted the most notice. The bill provides that half the rates payable by clergymen on tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice shall for the future be discharged out of the public funds. The sum involved is not large, something under £100,000 a year, and the measure is expected to bring relief where relief is really wanted. Nevertheless it had a suspicious flavor of the system of doles to private interests which has already damaged the Government severely, and taken along with the recent grants to Irish landlords and English squires, may perhaps embarrass to some extent the Government's chances at the next general election.

Some progress was made with several other ministerial measures, such as the bill for establishing a Board of Education analogous to the Board of Trade with a Parliamentary President and Secretary, the Food and Drugs Bill, the Small Houses Bill and the Irish Agricultural and Technical Instruction Bill. All these were referred to standing committees after passing their second reading and may now be considered law. On the other hand, a very useful bill introduced by Lord KAMES to deal with the deceptions of money-lenders and limit the amount of interest charge able failed to pass. Mr. Robson and Sir JOHN LUBBOCK were the only private members whose proposals became law. Mr. Ronson's bill raised the limit of age for compulsory attendance in elementary schools from 11 to 12, while the scope of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S measure may be guessed at from its title, "The Seats for Shop Assistants Bill."

In foreign affairs the Government faced a breezy attack from Lord CHARLES BERES-FORD, who succeeded in drawing from Mr. BRODRICK a guarantee of protection for British trade on the inland waters of China. The Transvaal situation was of course debated, but the opposition, with the exception of a few Little-Englanders. had little to say in serious criticism of the Government's course. There was concord also on the wisdom of cancelling the charter of the Royal Niger Company and reducing the enterprise to its original status as a purely commercial concern.

In spite of three adverse bye-elections, he Government is still practically unassailable. On any question of importance it can if it chooses apply a majority of at least one hundred and forty.

### The Most Tyrannous of Trusts.

In his address before the American Bar Association the Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERson made some interesting remarks about a form of trust, the most oppressive of all, and at the same time the one with which Legislatures are chari est of interfering:

"In considering the course of State legislation on he subject of combinations, one cannot but be struck with some inconsistencies that can only be explained by the necessities of politics. When it is considered that labor cost is the very large percentage of everything that is made and sold, it seems strange there should be no inhibition upon organisations that exercise a complete and monopolistic control of about all the trades and exist to maintain he price of wages or to increase them. We read no enactment and hear no denunciation of combinations that, by most drastic methods, frequently bring widespread ruin in their train, and largely to the cost of both the conveniences and necessarie of life. Statutes afford many strange contrasts, but ione more remarkable than this—that combinations may exist and be fostered to advance to the conimer the cost of labor, but organizations to advance the price of the finished article are to be punished

It certainly is an extraordinary anomaly that a series of absolute monopolies, themselves advancing the prices of articles by advancing the price of labor, and themselves exercising a right of arbitrary interference in the business of employers and forbidding employment to persons not members of the trust-it is strange that such combinations should be patted on the head by Legislatures, while combinations of capitalists should be persecuted; the reason is, we suppose, that the plutocrats are few, and the unions, while representing only an insignificant part of the labor of a country where almost everybody labors, are more numerous. So a combination of business is a trust and a combination of laborers is a union.

# The Upturned Cannon.

The decorations of the Zanesville hall in which the Ohlo Democratic State Convention met, seem to have been worthy of so beautiful an occasion, even if slightly plutocratic; but then the Hon. JOHN R. McLean takes a due interest in Buckeye politics. We shall pass by, however, the jardinières of Zanesville pottery, filled with rare palms and ferns and flowers. We walk reverently under the immense portrait of Col. BRYAN, occupying inevitably the centre of the stage and hung from the celling by great ropes of evergreen not less perennially verdant than the Colonel himself. We prefer the allegorical subjects thus described by the Cincinnati Enquirer :

"In the front of the big stage there are two stands that are strikingly unique. One will be used by the temporary Chairman when the meeting is called to order. It is in the form of a cannon, turned on the swivels, with the mouth toward the cailing. Over the mouth of the cannon is a marble block that will

esound when the gavel hits it.
"The other table is the one behind which the presiding officer will be stationed. This is on the sam order as the other one, except that each of the legs of the table is a cannon turned muzzle up, a slab of marble forming the top, and a stack of cannon balls eing arranged underneath."

The Democratic party fires in the air.

The report that the Hon. JOHN PRIER ALT-ELD is coming East as a missionary of Demoeratic harmony drips with humor and must be rue. Having less harmony than any other Democratic statesman, Mr. ALTOELD naturally andertakes to contribute of his abundance.

Col. BRTAN's plan of licensing the Octopus will make the faithful shudder and convicts him of a Lacdicean spirit. The Octopus with special stamp upon him would be the Octopus still, vast and deadly and full of injurious feet. No compromise with iniquity! Let a hook be put in the jaw of leviathan! Let the unclean thing be removed! Let the sum of all villainies be rubbed out! And let Brother Bryan beware lest be backslide!

It is and to see in a special despatch from Chicago to the Philadelphia Record the assertion that the Democratic National Committee is finding it hard work to raise the wind for the next campaign. Is there no spirit of selfsacrifice left in Democratic bosoms? Will nobody smoke the Jefferson five-cent cigar?

Statesmanship and oratory abound, or soon will, in Kentucky. Gen. Coxey and the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS are to stump the State for the Populists, and it is reported that the Hon. HINEY DINK of Chleago will take the field for GOEBEL. This we doubt. Mr. DINE is a man of liberal mind, but he knows where to draw the line. There are things he cannot stomach.

The Hon, Envine Winslow of Boston and the Hon. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH of Chicago have decided to hold an anti-Imperialist conference in Chicago and see if more anti-imperialists leagues cannot be formed. As those in existence are composed of the same men and Mugwumps, it is hard to see what addition to the force or weakness of the anti-imperialists made by the formation of new would be eagues in Higganum or Deaf Smith county. but no good man and even no bad man will oppose anything that will make Winslow and happy; and mighty little happiness have they had in the last year.

As the Hon. JOHN R. McLEAN of Washingon went on his triumphal way to Zanesville, modest refreshments," his newspaper tells us," had been provided through Mr. McLEAN'S thoughtfulness, and the cold lunch was by no neans confined to the Convention visitors." As to Mr. McLean's nomination for Governor of Ohlo on a fine young Bryan platform, this comment, made in advance by a good Demo-cratic paper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, issufficient

"If the Democratic Convention should commithe astounding folly of placing at the head of the ticket an alien to the State, who has no claims whatever to the gratitude of the party for past services. and whose candidacy represents nothing but selfish interests and corrupting influences, tens of thousands of Democrats who cannot be purchased by calle and who scorn trickery, will resent the insult to themselves and the wrong to the party by staying away from the polis."

But the modest refreshments and the cold lunch will not fail and Mr. McLEAN has his

### \* The Hope of Peace in Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you allow one who, though born an Englishman and having become an American, yet takes the deepest interest in the political welfare of his native country, to express his frank opinion on the Transvaal question?

I look on the outlook in South Africa as now peaceful. President Krüger appears to have fully conceded Sir Alfred Milner's "Irreducible minimum," and the Cape Prime Minister, with a majority of the Cape Parliament pehind him. has plainly said that the concessions offered by the Boers are sufficient. The Cape Government has even refused to prevent the export of munitions of war to the Orange Free State, although known to be for the Boers.

Even the English Jingoes will pause before going to war when the Cape expresses open disapproval, and the real majority of Englishmen are not Jingoes. In whose interests would the war be made? Not for the enfran chisement of the Uitlanders, for that has been conceded. It could be only in the interest of Mr. Rhodes and his Chartered Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30. American Sentiment About the Transvani

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: If the old order of things were changed and abuse was schnowledged to be argument, I should be perforce obliged to admit that Mr. Sangree was amply qualified to pose as an advocate of the highest type.

However, as things are, it may not be termed honest, in order to prove an opponent wrong, to attribute to him that which one knows he never said, and Mr. Sangree knows perfect! well that I never stated it in my opinion that because English capital had opened up the re sources of the Transvaal, that country should belong to England. It is a sly method of abuse.

abuse.

I am, moreover, according to him, a venomous Johannesburg Englishman. Englishman, certainly, and I glory in it, but not ac venomous I trust! Mr. Sangree out-Boers the Boers. I contest Mr. Sangree's assertion that the blacks in the colonies have to wear badges and provide themselves with licenses in the Transvaal. It is not so. But I will tell Mr. Sangree that in Cape Colony the colored people have the right of voting for members of the Legislative Assembly, and this is a privilege denied to the despised white Outlander of the Transvaal. This is more than Mr. Sangree dare deny. By way of condoning Boer cruelty to the blacks. Mr. Sangree makes the statement that in South Africa every white man maitreats the natives. Mr. Sangree's case is evidently desperate.

The majority of Americans in Johannesburg are certainly on the English side in this matter. I have associated with them to a great extent and I know such to be the case.

New York, Aug. 30.

J. Merrick.

The Route of March When Dewey Comes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I Crave your sistance in stirring up public opinion to induce the Dewey Committee to change the line of the land parade from the present zigzag route to the grand parade street of New York, namely, Fifth avenue, the line to be as follows:

From Grant's Tomb down Riverside drive to 110th street, thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Washington square, giving a straight line over five miles for parching troops on the finest asphalted street in this conutry.

Among the many advantages it may be mentioned of the distance. The broad sidewalk on the Pari side of Fifth auenue would afford a good view of the parade to a greater multitude than any other site in the city, while there is sufficient vacant property o the east side of Fifth avenue to accommodate all In using Fifth avenue every trunk line of carr

could be kept running, thereby enabling people to get to and from the parade. We can all recall the difficulty experienced on tha point the day of the Grant parade.

If the parade follows the Fifth avenue route, we

will have the grandest pageant seen since the famous Peace parade on Pennsylvania avenue in 1865. T. J. McBRIDE.

# Dogs and Dogs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In his attack the dog Mr. H. W. Lake is very unjust. It is true that there are too many worthless dogs n existence and that millions of them could be d troyed to man's advantage. It is equally true that there are millions of human beings who could be spared with the utmost benefit to the rest of man-

To a great extent the dog is like his master, for like a child, he imitates. To a great extent he is as man makes him. The remedy is not to destroy the good with the evil, but to destroy the evil and im rove the good. The dog is more moral and more reasonable than

man, and when man, with his vastly superior intelligence, makes as good use of that intelligence as the dog does of his, the world will be better than it is at present.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 29.

#### "Fighting Bob." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SEC: I desire

emphasize the scutiments expressed in your American paper in an editorial article of to-day. Evidently the Philadelphia Times in its condemnation of the choice of Capt. Evans as the naval officer to represent the Government in its naval preparations for Dewey's reception, exhibits gross indifference to one of the finest types of American naval officers. The "bluster" as referred to, of Capt. Evans, is such as to cause uneasiness to any foe, and should iraw out the admiration and full appreciation of any except enemies and traitors. PORT ORAM, N. J., Aug. 29.

A Country Physician's Incredulity. To the Enitor of The Sun-Sir: Does The Sun casionally try to test the credulity of its country readers? Among the Bob Sawyers and Ben Allens attached to various city hospitals, can it possibly be "s time-honored custom" to race an ambulance to the hospital "at a reckless rate of speed"—regardless of the condition of the inmate-in order to save the drinks; or to let a man with a fractured skull die in the cell of a police station, rather than run the risk of having to pay for the cigars? The Sigs has lately shown us that the instinct of bratality still lingers in West Point. Will it throw a little of its light upon the far more important question—the existence of brutal indiff rence in our hospitals? If there is eally truth in the story, might it not be of interest to have the opinions of hospital trustees regarding

these "time-honored customs?" A COUNTRY PHYSICIAN

Mr. A. Spill Sees a Spill. From the Hackensack Record. A spill took place near A. Spill's store on Hudson atrect resterday. The lady who fell from her wheel was at the head of a crowd of cyclists, and she was

picked up in a dazed condition, though apparent!

Not the Same to Everybody. From the Detroit Free Press. "Money talks."
"Weil, with me it has always stuttered."

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.

One Republican Gives His Rensons for Favoring That Radical Innovation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an appreciative reader of THE SUN for years, and a strong Republican as to National politics. I beg to suggest the reason why I, as one of many, favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote as proposed in Kansas, and which attempt you characterize as a

'radical innovation' perfectly unjustifiable. "radical innovation" perfectly unjustifiable.

My reasons for modestly differing with you are these. Although the Calhoun idea of State sovereignty has been entirely rendered innocuous by the war for the Union and other circumstances there still remain many local questions peculiar to each State, bearing no relation what ever to National issues. Novertheless we are compelled to vote for members of the State Legislature for the reason that such Legislature having the power to select United States Senators, we have no choice except to vote for such members on account of their opinions on National affairs, no matter how much we may differ with them as to local matters.

National affairs, no matter how much we may differ with them as to local matters.

In my case I have decided opinions as to sumptuary laws entirely at variance with those entertained by a majority of our Republican State legislators. I layor the selling of liquors Sundays under certain restrictions whether the place be a hotel or otherwise, in place of the present burlesque on law which the present law permits. But for National reasons I have voted for Assemblymen many times that I would have opposed were it not that a United States Senatorship might possibly hinge on my ballot. As the Democratic party is to-day I hold that a United States Senate composed of that party would be as dangerous to our country as the ascendency of the General Staff is to France and have therefore sunk all other considerations so as to render such a chamity impossible.

other considerations so as to render such a calamity impossible.

There is no good reason why we should be placed in such a position simply on account of precedent alone, regardless of progress and chauged circumstances.

BROOKLIN, Aug. 20.

## George Washington and War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent visit to Mount Vernon naturally induces your present correspondent to turn over again the eaves of the last volume of Irving's "Washngton." That great man's political advice has been much quoted by those advocates of peace at any price, whose chief exponents, particularly in New York and Boston, are well known to the general public.

But even the first and greatest of our Presiients, who promptly in 1793 issued the neutrality proclamation concerning the war of England and the French Republic, who stoutly resisted what then was really popular, namely he drift toward a new war with Great Britain, who sent Chief Justice Jay as Special Commissioner to Great Britain in the face of popular clamor even he, when confronted, not by heory but by an actual condition, to use Mr Cleveland's phrase-uttered the memorabi words which are so momentous to-day, words which I would desire spread throughout our and:

The United States ought not to indulge a persua sion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United State mong nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire a secure peace-one of the most powerful instru ments of our prosperity-it must be known that we

There is no single European nation whose present and future contain or suggest stronger interests in the Pacific than our own. The progress of material civilization has so strongly contracted our globe that it is both pusillanimous as well as unwise in National economy to ignore those matters.

### BALTIMORE, Aug. 28. The Irish-born Population of New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondnt signing himself " E. E. C." in THE SUN of Sunday, Aug. 27, takes exception to your estimate o the Irish-born population of Greater New York given at 600,000 in your issue of June 30, basing his contention on the discredited and misleading censu turns of 1890. "E. R. C.," in his efforts to minimize the strength

of the Irish element in New York and in the country nakes some ridiculous statements which cannot b sllowed to pass unchallenged. For instance, " the full strength of the celebrated Irish vote in New York city amounted in 1890 to only 14.526." No such test of the Irish vote was made in 1890 or any other year as all intelligent readers of THE SUN well If "E. E. C." would try the strength of the Irish

vote in Greater New York let him run saan auti-Irish candidate for office: but before doing so I would adrise him to accutinize carefully the names of the egistered voters, and eliminating the Irish patronymics, count what is left, and see if he can figure out a majority. The result will be a surprise, alough there are thousands of Irish voters who do not bear distinctively Irish names.

residents of Greater New York is borns out by the census report of 1880 when the population of New York city was only 1,206,299 and the Irish-born por tion was 198,595. By the application or the simple rule of three then, as 1,206,299 is to 3,700,000, th stimated population of the big city at the present time, the answer is 609,137 as the proportion of Iriah-born residents, a result by no means surprising any well-informed statistician.

The census of 1890, according to "F. E. C. " gives the number of natives of Irish parentage in the whole country as 2,164,397—a great discrepancy cer. tainly from that of 1880, where the number natives born of Irish fathers is given at 4,529,523 and of Irish mothers at 4,448,421. I quote from page 679 of the Tenth Census report, to which E. E. C." is respectfully referred.

On page 647 of the same report it says "that for every 1,000 persons born in Ireland there were 2,442 who had an Irish father and 2,387 who had an Irish mother." At that rate an Irish born popula tion of 600,000 would indicate a population of ,400,000 natives of Irish parentage, or a total of ver 2,000,000 as the approximate strength of the Irish element in Greater New York.

When "E. E. C." says that before 1840 there was very little Irish immigration to this country and dur-ing Colonial times almost none, he betrays a lament-able ignorance of the history of his country if he is an American, which is problematical. As a matter of fact the Irish came here by the tens of thousands before the Revolution, settling Pennsylvania, Vir-ginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, as well as New England. Irish immigration to the Colonies during the eighteenth century exceeded that of all the rest of Europe combined. very little Irish immigration to this country and du Europe combined. New York, Aug. 28.

# Parcell and His Memory.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN - 5(r: In regard to the "Parnell Monument" fund discussed in your issue of the 2 th, the trouble is not with the thing to be done, but with the way of doing it. The fact that a project is a worthy one does not justify or excuse a foolish way of trying to realize it.

Mr. Edward o'Flaherty and the other gentlemen agitating the matter reed not worry about the memory of Parnell. Parnell's fame is secure. It is insept ably connected with the rise of his native land from a system of land tenure degrading and ruinous to one whereby the tiller of the soil may fairly hope to reap the fruits of his inductry. His intense and forcein personality was so notable and nude such an impression on the political life of our time that it is safe to say that the fame of Parnell. And it will burn all the brighter when the discoloring frailties of his last years are washed away and forgotten. From the dust and soilure of the weakness which proved him very human. Parnell, the political leader, will stand out a clear and striking figure in the heveafter. And his country will build him a fitting monument in proper season. ous to one whereby the tiller of the soil

country will build him a fitting monument in proper season.

But it is not for Mr. John E. Redmond and his followers to make expiral out of this Parnell monument affair. When a small political clique in Irreland try to subserve when a small political clique in Irreland try to subserve in the form interests by exploiting a project of this kind, which would be in it; irreper time very worthy of support. Irrish Americans will turn away from it and will not give the support they otherwise would are will not give the support they otherwise would into among Irish Members of Parliament. He is in a support of Parliament. The relation of the support they benchmen have persistently refused to confer with their follow members. They are thus delaying the unity which is necessary to secure what Mr. Parnell strove for the domain and Mr. T. T. Mr. Redmond and Mr. T. T. Mr. T. Redmond and Mr. T. T. Redmond and Mr. T. T. Redmond and Mr. T. Redmond and

strove for.

Let Mr. Redmond and Mayor Tailon stay at home and do fine practical work needed there. When unity is established 'twill be easy to secure funds for a fitting monument to Charles Stewart Parnell.

P. A. MOYNAHAN.

#### The Sad Amusements of the English. From the London Daily News.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock pesterday afternoon an eccentric person caused excitement to nearly two thousand of his fellow citizens on Westminster uninjured, for she mounted her wheel soon after Bridge. He threw his cap into the river, and then fu'ly dressed except as regarded his head, jumped into the water. It was not a case of suicide, for he could swim. nor was it an attempt to display excep-tional skill, for he did not swim well. He made for the shore on the south alde, but hampered with boots and cloffies and by a strong tide, he could not have reached it without help. THE NEGRO IN JAMAICA.

A Striking View of the Consequences of the British Policy in That Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The economic conditions in Jamaica, growing progressively worse, have at last brought the people face to face with the question of surrendering their Constitution, and the negro is to figure probably as the deciding factor in that important issue, unless the Imperial authorities after their intentions. Joseph Chamberlain, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has declared that popular opinion will be consulted, and that means that the Jamaics blacks will be heard. The Imperial policy of conciliation of the negro has been carried so far in the island, the consideration shown the blacks has been so marked in the privileges which have been granted them, and in which the colonial administration has protected them, that they speak in no wavering tone at every opportunity.

That they will do so when it is proposed to

curtail their privileges is certain. Such an outery might have been expected even if it had not been indicated by the experience of last spring, when they practically thwarted an attempt by the Governor to secure absolute administrative control of the colony. They have come to regard themselves as owners of their island, and ownership means to them a liberty that knows no such limit as the right of one's neighbor. That is only recognized, as a rule, after a dispute that may amount merely to a voluble equabble or may attain the dignity of an isane at law. The British administrative authorities have given encouragement to this attitude through the operation of the courte, of which the negre is very fond since he learned of his good standing in them. It seems to cursory observation that the black man in judicial cognizance is presumed to be always entitled to the favorable consideration of the Court, in a case against a white, even the traditional presumption of in nocence until guilt be shown being curiously modified, unless the white man's life is in volved. Experience of the safety of self-assertion, carried even to the point of oppression it the personal relation, has made the blacks assertive to the degree almost of dictation in the face of radical political innovations which

they choose to hold obnoxious. A comparative study of the demeanor of the blacks in the British and the Danish West Indies shows to the casual traveller at a glance the effect of British tolerance on the aptitude of the half-educated negro for the assumption of an apparent but factitious importance. In the Danish islands the blacks behave pretty much as in Northern cities, so far as their relations with the whites go, while in Kingston, for instance, where there are eight negroes to one white, it is no uncommon thing to see a white man or woman step to the side of the walk or into the street to get around obtrusive blacks of either sex, who will become at once offensive if any effort is made to force them to yield a due share of the way.

Of course, the white colonists and aspecially visitors chafe under this condition of affairs but they accept it rather than invite turmoil The usual comment of an American visitor i that the English have made a mistake in giving so much power to the black people. They will no longer work, except just enough to get sufficient to live on. That is one of the causes of the colony's present financial difficulties. Following upon absentee owership, partly duto the same cause, it helped along the ruin of the plantations, which, under an ambitious industrious and well-ordered population, would be profitable still in marketable produce, not withstanding the Cuban competition in sugar

Some intelligent negroes themselves ques-

tion whether the high degree of political lib erty enjoyed by the Jamaica blacks has been wholly desirable for them. One such negro who has had an extensive experience with them and spent considerable time in the United States also, and whose attainments have enabled him to obtain a master's certificate in the English merchant shipping service. has expressed very decided views as to the ad risability of permitting them to be individual sovereigns. As an indication of his own energy it may be mentioned that when Cuban liberators were operating from Jamaica, he landed successfully on the Cuban coast thirtyfour out of thirty-five flibustering expedition for the insurgent Junta at Kingston. He had already given up the sea as a vocation, finding his talents of greater avail on land, where, among other occupations, he was engaged in securing negro laborers for employers in different parts of the island of Jamaica. He was known al about as the man who could successfully run a "drive" of the indolent but needy laborers to the place where work awaited them. When saw to it that they fulfilled their contracts-a performance very uncertain without the offices of such a man. His coinon of the necessary government of that population is summed up in this way: "I tell you, to rule the negro, you have first got to show him that you are his physical maner. Until then he will neither learn nor he governed; nor will he earn his living if he hinks the Government or the community will see that he doesn't starve. He can't be made to carry on business until then, unless it is a most easy one. As soon as he learns to figure he thinks he knows too much to work. Too much freedom is not good for him. Those here could not understand that I got along only because I worked, and that when they wanted to make progress and agreed to work with me, they must do the work undertaken, whether they felt lazy or found plenty of mangoes that day or not. They understand now. I have been here four years of the island they salute me, call pleasantly to me and seem glad to see me. They are glad to see me now. It took three years, during which paid \$150 in fines for assault, when my endeavors were entirely for their own good, to convince them that work meant work and that

prosperity came only by orderly employment." The race problem has still to be settled in Jamaica, as it has yet to be solved in the South where Government administration and the eeling of the white population follow other

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

# The Pathos of Sir E. Arnold.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Was ever anything more charged with] the a hetic irony of life and death than the following? young private of the Third Alpine Regiment has some to a violent end under particularly sad cirumstances at Villar Pellice, in the Maritime Alps, In trying to reach some edelwaiss for his fiancee. beautiful girl living in a neighboring valley, he lost his balance and fell down a precipice. to have been married in October. Now, for the sake of that one "white flower of honor," he is buried in August! How she will hate the beautiful waxlike bloom which grows on the Ligurian precipices until time has dried her tears, when the memory will become aweet and sacred to her heart of the lover who, unlike so many of modern days, gave his life away for her bright eyes and for the badge

A Kentucky man who affects to despise the dialect of the natives of that Commonwealth was entertain-ing a group of New York politicians in a Fifth ave-

mue hotel with his views of the complex political ituation in his State. "The secret dossier in Kentucky usually settles all

uestions." he said, with animation.
"We know what that means in France," a listener emarked, "but we never heard it applied to Kentucky politics."

The secret dossier in Kentucky, gentlemen, is a knife about as long as your arm, an accessible hipsalic about at long as your arm, an accessible hip-pocket always munitioned, a shotgun in the brush; shocting or slashing as comes handy, a feud, and mountain dew according to the capacity of the principals. The secret dessire in this French bus-ness ain't in it with Kentucky's. Follow me, gentle-men?"

NEW YORE, Aug. 28.

Clean Up Washington, Lafayette and Lin-

the Roman mind. As for the words, inasmit has they were insudible, they might have been latin, for all a listener might discover, After the girgeous affair was over, his Ritualistic friend inquired what his opinion mich be of the entire speciacle and this was his reply. It is all very magnificent, very beautiful; but moi, I prefer the simpler situal of the Roman Church."

THE MAN FROM BOSTON

Indifferent to All Topics Until the Stranger

Called Againsido a Gerebu From U-In was plain to

with the short clk, pape and the bent straw hat, on the rear seat of the open car, was anxious to talk. He shifted about nervously in his seat, spat tentatively at marks on the receding pavement several times, and then eved signtwise the sour-looking, sidewhiskered, cold-eyed, primly-dressed man alongside him.

'Purty warm, ain't it?" he finally said. "I'm -I don't feel warm," replied the sour-

looking man. The man who wanted to talk dug a penknife nto the bowl of his pipe, and began again; "Cert'nly are puttin' it on that poor Dreyfus man, ain't they?" "Don't know that they are - probably he de-

serves all he's got, and more. It was a somewhat remarkable statement for citizen of this country to give vent to, but the fat-faced man who hankered to talk wasn't easily discouraged.
"Bum ball team wo've got, ain't it?" he

asked. I am not interested in ball, indifferent or

The man with the sawed-off pipe didn't say anything more for awhile, but when the car gave a joit rounding a curve he said:

"Kind of a rocky road t' Dublin, ain't it?"
"I don't know anything about Dublin. Never been there," replied the sour-visaged man.
The stout-featured man wasn't downed yet.

"I don't know anything about Dublin. Never been there," replied the sour-visaxed man. The stout-featured man wasn't downed yet, however, and he went on:

"Be great times around here when Dewey gits back to us, won't they?"

"I'm sure i don't see why there should be," was the choppy reply. "Dewey just did what he was priced to do; what it was his duty and business to do, and what he was paid to do. Don't see why any particular fuss should be made over his arrival."

The man with the pips looked straight ahead for nwhile, and then he opened up again.

"Think they'll put Bryan at the head of the ticket again?" he inquired.

"Don't know anything about it."

"Even if they do, it looks like a cinch for Me. Kinley, don't it?"

"It doesn't bother me, one way or the other."

"Funny game, that little 10-cent Van Wyek boom the Tammany ducks're tryin' to put through in New York, ain't it?"

"New York politics do not interest me."

"Seem t' be shapin't things up some down in Ouba, I s'pose you've noticed?"

"The fat-faced man looked to be somewhat squelched for a while, but affer the car had gone a few squares he opened up again.

"Seem t' be ahapin' things up some down in the fat-faced man looked to be somewhat squelched for a while, but affer the car had gone a few squares he opened up again.

"Seem t' be havin' some trouble roundin' up that cheap gezebu of a blatherskite, Aguinaldo, down there in the Philippines, ain't they?"

The sour-visaged man bridled.

"Blatherskite!" he exclaimed, turning haughtily upon the fat-faced man. "You don't know what you are talking about. He's the champion ofan outraged people, and you'll find that when the iron heel of the popular vote is placed upon the seek of the Administration that is responsible for this infamous persecution of men struggling for their liberty that—"

But the fat-faced man had reached his getting-of place. As he clutched the stanchion, preparatory to hopping off, he looked the sourfaced man square in the eye, grinned, and asked:

"Hey, mister, how are things up arou

asked: "Hey, mister, how are things up around Boston, anyhow?"
With which Parthian dart he got off.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A French alcoholic patient, the keeper of a Paris rine shop, gave the doctors the following statement bout his drinking habits A church clock at Harborne near Birmingham England, was found to have stopped, on account of bees swarming in it and filling the works with honey.

It took two days to get the honey out, Swiss hotels now offer their guests "alcohol free " rines, under the same names as the intoxicating brands. The prices are also the same. Inquiries by an English 'boys' newspaper brought out the fact that of all the British possessions, most of the boys wanted to see India, next New Zealand

ed Canada, and then Australia, South Africa and the Soudan. Heidelberg students do their best to enliven the own. In four weeks in July, 102 students were arrested for disorderly conduct, which on several oc-casions amounted to a "riot," in which a dozen or

more students were engaged. A beacon light is to be erected off Duart Point on the Isle of Mull, as a memorial to William Black, the novelist. Duart Point is the scene of the story of "Macland of Dare" Pickpockets in the strand have grown so bold that

one recently enatched the watch of a Master in Chancery as he was walking into the court building. The Strand is now patrolled by detectives in plain Herr Riggenbach, who introduced the cog-wheel milroads that have enabled tourists in Switzerland

o do their mountain climbing without effort, died Hungary has been observing the fiftieth anniver ry of the death of the poet Alexander Peton, who fied in the struggle against Austria, by erecting conuments to him in Budapest and other towns. Since 1500 the Catholic church has canonized 95 saints and beatified 320 other persons. Of the 416 only 58 were women; 76 in all were Italians, 66 se, 14 French, 18 Dutch, 5

Selgians, 2 Poles and 4 Germans, Hveen, a little Danish island in the Sound, half way between Seeland and the Swedish coast and only fifteen miles from Copenhagen, is being bargained for by a German syndicate which wishes to turn the island into a gambling resort like Monte

Ill luck still clings to the name of Castlereagh. The present bearer of the name, the heir of the Marquis of Londonderry, was thrown from his horse on the morning of his coming of age celebration and is suffering from concussion of the brain. A bronze statue of the Virgin has been set up through the efforts of Queen Margherita of Italy

the Rocciamelone peak near Susa, 12,000 feet above he sea. Pope Leo has written a Latin inscription for the monument. pottery has drawn out an order from the British Office of Works, that all articles supplied under contract to the Public Departments, the Houses of Par-

liament and the royal palaces shall be made with leadless glaze. Coquelin the elder's quarrel with the Comadia Française has been settled at last. The Co. leaves him free to act where he pleases and gives up its rights to the 100,000 france forfeit. It is explained in Par s, that the difficulty found in inducithe younger men in the Comedie to give up parts that had formerly belonged to Coquelin, made this the

only solution possible. On Sunium's marble step the excavators have laid bare the foundations of the thirteen murble column that give the promontory its modern name. Cape Colonua, and have found inscriptions showing that the temple was dedicated to Poseidon and Athene, as was supposed. It corresponds to the temple of Poseidon on the island of Argina opposite. By a recent ukase a standard of Russian and measures has been fixed. The unit of weight is the Russian pound, equal to 409.512 grammes, a vedro or pail must hold 30 pounds of distilled water at 10% degrees Celsius, while the garnietz must equal 8 pounds of water. The unit of length ta ar-hin equal to 71.12 centimetres. The metric y tem may be used by the side of this.

Japan, not to be behind European states in civili-ration, is going to send out an Arctic expedition. The reason given is that if Japan is ever to compet with England on the seas, it must develop in the Japanese the spirit of adventure and of discovery which has made the English powerful. The only places left to be discovered are the North and Bouth

Marseilles, in preparing to celebrate the approaching twenty fifth centenary of the foundation of the city by the Phoceans, sent an invitation to the magistrates of Athens to be present. This has brought out a protest from the modern Phockans, who assert that their city, now called Karanja Fokia, has never ceased to exist, and that it is they who should be invited by their colony.

In a recent publishers catalogue "The Archbishop's Decision as to the Liturgical Use of Incense and the Lawfoliness of Carrying Lights in Procession" is immediately followed by "The Light that Failed." Bussia is putting the screws on students. In future all students who create or instigate disorder, whether in the university or out, will be sent into the army to serve from one to three years. The regulation applies also to those who persistently refuse to continue their studies. Another regula-tion orders the removal from the lists of all married students, as improvident marriages are a cause of pauperism.

Too Ritualistic for Roman Catholics. From the Church Garette "A bone fide Roman attended high mass at St.

Alban's, Holborn, at the carnest request of a little! istic friend. The music was the rame as at limite. The genufactions, incense, yeatments all cattailed To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: The day before Dewey's arrival some one with authority should turn the hose on Washington, Lafarette and Lincoln in Union Square.

Don't ask why. Look at the figures and you will Down Town.